from Philadelphia when the doors were shut. All discounts granted to my firm or myself were made in the costomary manner. If the directors were ignorant of the fact we were not awars of their ignorance. I have not been active in my mercantile business since March, 1888. and know but little of the details. From the best infor-mation I have, the highest amount of single name paper 00 up to February, 1890. In 0, in addition to this, I had a 850,000 for five months, which In Feb understood to be personal to me individually at the time I received it. Any discounts beyond this are not properly hargeable to our account, and may arise from the fol-

On one occasion Mr. Marsh called on us without selicitation, saying that he wanted \$00,000 of our paper, not for the Keystone Bank, but, as we understood, for country banks or other of the bank's correspondents. We gave it to him. For some time we pressed the bank to turn over the proceeds and finally got them by processed to be a some time of the proceeds and finally got them by processed to the proceeds and finally got them by processed to the proceeds and finally got them by force meal. Before this paper was paid we learned that it was in the Keystone Bank, and we had an intimation that it had been secured from us under some pressure for us the Clearing House. For these loans we paid 6 per interest, and they were all paid off as they became due.

I never borrowed personally from the bank, except on e occasion above stated; the paper appearing in my personal account was paper received in the course of business, with which I settled Mr. Lucas's indebtbusiness, with which I setsled Mr. Lucas's inacbi-ciness to me, by reason of his having failed to keep his agreement as hereofter stated. This was paper received from our customers in the usual course of busi-ness for goods sold and delivered, nor did the bank or any of its officers ever make any contribution or donation to me of any kind at any time.

I have rever suggested any person directly or in-directly to the Secretary of the Treasury or the Con-troller for the receivership of the Keystone Bank, or to any one else, nor did I in any way lendeavor to influctured the appointment remotely or otherwise. I did not know that my brother had entered bail for Mr. Marsh until I read the fact in the newspapers while in the West travelling; no one ever communicated to me anything about my brother or any other person becoming bail for Mr. Marsh, nor did I or my firm ever consider directly or indirectly the subject of giving or getting ball for mr. Marsh. I was never applied to to do so. On account of my absonce it has not been my pleasure to see Mr. William H. Wanamaker for six mouths past until to-day, whom I saw him in this room, and I have never communicated with him or any one representing him on the subwhen I saw him in this room, and I have never communi-cated with him or any one representing him on the sub-fect of his giving ball. I never had a busifiess trans-action with Mr. Bardsley individually or as City Treas-urer, or with any one representing him in either capacity. Neither had my firm, except that he has a small account for merchandise at the store, payable monthly. I never subscribed any money for his benefit at any time.

As to Mr. Drew, I have esteemed him highly for years on his reputation in Philadelphia as a bank examine after the bank failed I saw him twice, once at my sollo tation, and once when he called at his own option. I never spoke to him on either occasion upon the subject of my accounts in the bank, or the discaunt or the shares of stock held by me as collateral, or asked him to favor me or tny others in any way. The question of establishing a new bank with new men was the subject of our conversation at both of these interviews. I was not instrumental in delaying, to the extent of one minute, the closing of the bank or the appointment of a receiver.

I knew John C. Lucas in a business way from his early

nanhood, and never heard a whisper against his integrity he was dead. During 1887, to the best of my upon the belief that Mr. Lucas was a rich intil after he was dead. man and the knowledge of his investing in various enter-prises as a capitalist. I told him of my great desire to assist in preserving the independence of the Reading Railroad property, and that I thought that the purchase of certain holdings of the stock that were held by parties inimical to the reorganization would be profitable and useful, and I invited him to join me in sucr a purchase on joint pur chase. The agreement between us was verbal and to this effect, that Mr. Lucas was to supply certain sums of money as I called for them and deposit the same to my personal account in the Keystone Bank. accordance to that agreement, from that time, I drew checks on that account to the extent of about \$60,000 understanding. Upon several occasions when I as per understanding. Upon several occasions when I notified Mr. Lucas that under our agreement money was needed, he brought me stock of the Keystone Bank, which sted me to use in Heu of the money, as it was no nvenient for him to furnish cash at that time. As a result when he died I had in my possession 2,515

shares of the Keystone Bank, so received by me from deposits to my credit, as he agreed, and that my account stood overdrawn. When I discovered this I could not find any explanation, and attributed it to route oversight. I immediately made the account good by closing it with in paid. Mr. Lucas, therefore, did not in reality furnish penny to me for the purchase of the Reading stock t I hold, and all I had for his share in the operation was the certificates of stock of the Keystone Bank left with me as collateral. I held this bank stock subject to an adjustment of the account, and Mr. Marsh and Mrs. Lucas called on me in relation to it, but no settlement was made, though the former was very urgent. was ever given that the stock was irregularly i weed until Mr. Marsh, shortly after the run on the bank in December last, called it in question and desired to have the stock returned to the bank. This I declined to do because I had not obtained it from the bank, but from John C. Lucas individually as his private property; secondly, because I did not believe the stock in my pos-session was overissued, and no proofs were ever offered that such was the case, and, by no means certain that if the stock was overissued, as alleged, my title against the bank would be in any way affected. I simply considered the statement as an extreme effort to possession of the stock, which I felt justly entitled to reliain. I maintained this position until the bank was alleged and then recognizing that the stock had no monared

closed, and then recognizing that the stock had no moneyed value, and being further assured that if it was surren-dered to the Lucas estate it would help in the rehabilitation of the bank, I saw nothing to be gained by retaining to, and thereupon surrendered it as requested. I could in this way lose nothing myself as that which I surrendered was valueless to me, but might possibly help in the reorganization of the bank and save others from loss. Being a collateral holder under the law I could not be assessed upon the stock; hence any supposition that I perted with the stock to avoid assessment is without founda-

tion in fact.

I never had any business operations with Mr. Mursh individually, or with any firm or corporation with which he was connected, except the bank of which he was first cashier and then provident. I knew him but slightly until after Mr. Lucas's sickness and death, when he became the active manager of the bank, and had most to do with settling the Lucus affairs. For the last two years and a half I have left my mercantile business almost wholly to my partners. Occasionally Mr. Marsh would call on me on Monday morning, when in the city. Last autumn he claimed that the bank had strained itself to help its customers, and that he wanted help, and we paid of all our discounts as fast as they fell due. Later on when the run came and he gradually lost by withdrawal not only his discounts but all but one or two of his directors, he used to come to me and to my firm, say-ing that he had no one to go to. He assured me everything was right, precisely as he did the Genring House. After the bank took from the Lucas estate the "John C. Lucas Building" and scashore property, he endeavored to get me to buy one or other or both those properties. He present me to loan my paper for use at the Clearing House to recover other collaterals pledged there, all of which I declined. His chief argument was that if the bank did not go on the stock of the bunk that I held as collateral would be worthiess. He stated that if it proved that any of the stock in my hands was not properly issued he believed he could get stock from others and make it right. I guessed he meant the stock held by the Lucas estate. I did not care for the stock, but wanted the Lucas estate with the stock held by the Lucas estate. ttle with me and take it, and therefore declined to

About 8 o'clock the night preceding the day the bank closed Mr. Man a called on me in Washington to say that he had been to the Controller and informed him of his doubt about the stock, and asked me whether I could in any way help the bank. I ead no, and the interview closed in three minutes. I had no communication with Hving being between that time and the closing of the a living being between the time and the change of the bank. I know nothing about the amount of pur-chases of Reading securities made by Mr. Lucas apart from me, except that they were unimpor-tant. I believe the profit he made on one sale of 5,000 shares would cover the loss, if any. sale of 5,000 shares would cover the loss, if any. Mr. Lucas died August 18, 1888, nearly three years ago. The heavy decline in Reading accurities did not come in his lifetime. Before his death, or since, not a penny has come to me so far as I know from any source into the Reading operation, and I do not know of nor believe that Marsh or the Lucas estate invested any money in Reading. The cash he was to put up he failed to put up, and the last stock he furnished as collateral was delivered to his estate.

or can be accessed in Connections. Or the failure of that institution. So far as my books and accounts are concerned, any properly authorized committee may examine them as well as all agreements or papers which have been referred to.

If at any time it is supposed that I am possessed of any facts, or can give any information relative

hourly. They do who are tortured by chronic rheumatism. The remedy, totanie, pure, safe and prompt, is at hand. Were the evidence in behalf of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters To forestall its chronic stage is the dictate of prudence. Renounce dangerous medication. Far more effective, more the use of the Bitters. Experience indorses, the recommendation of physicians sanction, its usc. Begin early, use with persistence, and expect relief. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters relieves constipation, billousness, kidney atlments,

knew of it was when it was made public by telegraph to the issues now before you, I can readily be called and EXERCISES AT WEST POINT will premptly respond.

In brief, I was a depositor but not an officer of the

I did not know the bank would fall, nor did I delay or touch in any way the appointment of a receiver.

I am absolutely ignorant of any transaction with Mr.
Bardsiey, within or without the bank.

been its profitable customer.

The Chair-From your statement ft appears that your line of deposits was reduced from the time of the run on Mr. Wanamaker-Yes, they were short of money, and we

had no need to go to the Keystone Bank to get money, and we had paid off overything. The Chair-Did you have any opportunity of knowing the condition of the bank that smaller depositors would not have, from information received from the bank officers or analysis.

anybody connected with it! Wanamaker-I had no information from any source

Mr. Etting-About this stock, this collateral which you nceived from Lucas; when did you get that originally?

Mr. Wanamaker-I received it a long time previous to

his death.

Mr. Etting—You utilized that as collateral?

Mr. Wanamaker—Yes, I used it for the purpose of borrowing money until I heard there was a question about it, then, of course, I had to go out and gather it up, and then I kept it until I should get a settlement with the estate; and then, finding that the basic was closed, and it looked as if it was not going to go on, and the statement being made that if the stockholders would give up their stock.

I let the Lucas estate have it.

I let the Lucas estate have it.

Nr. Etting.-When did you first discover that this stock
was part of an unauthorized lasue?

Mr. Wauamaker.-I had no knowledge of it until Mr. Marsh brought it to me, and that was some time after the

Mr. Etting-Did you want value for the stock after you

had been told that it was unauthorized? had been told that it was unauthorized?

Mr. Wanamaker-I had pending, at the time, as I have told you, the question of settlement. I have stated to you that I never believed, and do not believe now, that the stock I held was improper stock. But I was fortunate enough not to make any settlement, otherwise it might bossible that I would have had some of the missing money.

Mr. Etting-I was informed and I will ask you whether Mr. Etting-I was informed and I will ask you, whether correctly or not, that you wanted a very considerable sum of money-eighty or ninety thousand dollars for this stock.

Mr. Wanamaker-I wanted more than that. I wanted to get in settlement as much as I could for it.

Mr. Etting-In other words, you felt that Mr. Lucas had given you a security that was not good, and you wanted his

tate to redeem it?
Mr. Wanamaker—I did not feel that he had given me se cusity that was not good. But I did not feel that it was Mr. Etting-What was the cause of this delay of two

weeks that Mr. Drew speaks about?

Mr. Wanamaker—There was no delay whatever. I was not here, and when I came back I turned it over. It was ne week that followed the failure of the bank.

Mr. Etting-But in that one week I am informed, and ar. Litting—But in that one week I am interior, and aste you whether there was a change in your mind as to its value; that you originally asked a certain amount and subsequently agreed to surrender it without anything?

Mr. Wanamaker—You are right. I at first supposed

the bank was not in as had a condition as it has since turned out to be, but when it looked as if there was no value to the stock it was not worth my while to fight Mr. Etting-Did you ever borrow any money on Key

Mr. Wanamaker-I did; that is to say, I passed the stock over to my brokers, who used it.

Mr. Etting-What was the price you originally asked after the failure of the bank for that stock?

Mr. Wanamaker-I am not so sure that I can remember

think I tried to get \$100,000. Mr. Etting-After the bank failed ?

Mr. Wanamaker-No; not so much as that. Perhaps nearer \$50,000. I cannot remember. Mr. Etting-Were you a stockholder in the bank!

Mr. Wanninaker-I was never a stockholder in the bank nor my firm, and never had any knowledge of the man

Mr. Etting-Did you leep any other accounts in the Keystone Bank other than that of the firm?

Mr. Wanamaker-I kept my personal account there. may have kept a trustee account that I had, which was closed out a good while ago. Mrs. Wanamaker had an

account, and my son in Europe had an account.

Mr. Etting-Was there any account kept there for the
Penny Saving Fund? Mr. Wanamaker-Yes, there was. I am almost sorry you asked me that,

Mr. Etting-Why so, sir1 Mr. Wanamaker-I am th Mr. Wanamaker-I am the president of the Penny Saving Fund, which, of course, is a business for poor people. The charter obliges us to invest the money in ertain securities, but we could not get the securates, in the meantime we are poying interest, and all the interest I could get out of the Roal Estate.

Trust Company was 2 per cent, and as a favor I asked Mr. Marsh if he could not lead that mency at 6 per cent, and take it and give

do per cent to the Penny Saving Pund, which he consented to do, and which I felt was a great favor. I was not here to look after things, and it relieved me, and I think it was last August that Mr. Marsh came to me one morning and said: "We cannot afford to pay you 6 per cent they were pozzled to know what to do with it, and I think I rather begged him to keep it for about a month afterward, and gradually it was drawn out. I think it was drawn out about September. That is the history of that. The interest we did not get, so we are out that much.

Themas B. Wanamaker testified that he could add nothing to what his father had said. At 6:15 the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE GOVERNMENT TO AID THE EXAMINATION ence to-day with Secretary Foster and Controller Lacey in regard to the case of the Keystone National Bank of Philadelphia, as a result of which he dictated a letter to Mayor Stuart, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions of the Common Council calling for a Government investigation of the bank, and saying that he will facilitate a thorough examination of the affairs of the knk to the full extent of his powers, and will see that any officer of the Government found guilty of wrongdoing in connection with it, is held to a strict accountribility for his action.

Controller Lacey will furnish all the corre and a statement of the reasons governing the action relative to the Keystone Bank. The further examination of the affairs of the bank will be continued arequested, subject to the approval of the United States District-Attorney at Philadelphia. If additional information is desired as to the action of the Controller, it is probable that he will, subject to the opinion of the District-Attorney, appear before the Council com-

The National authorities, it is stated, are desirous of furnishing the fullest possible information, and will give all the facts connected with the Keystone Bank affair, so far as they have any knowledge.

BARDSLEY INDICTED ON EIGHTEEN BILLS. Philadelphia, June 8.-The Grand Jury this after noon found eighteen bills of indictment against ex-City Treasurer John Bardsley, charging him with approprinting to his own use city and State funds. Bardsley is now in prison in default of \$50,000 ball, to answer the charge of embezzlement of \$30,000. The eighteen charges, under the three separate heads of "money to hanced by a public officer," "deriving gain from deposit of public money" and "converting public money to his own use by investment." bills of indictment were found on that number of specific

meetings of the eighty-fifth annual session of the Gen-eral Synod of the Reformed Church in America were fraternal delegates from the Gueral Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States. The delegation was headed by the Rev. Dr. Fishback, of New-York. A long discussion ensued over the expenditures of the Board of Education. The Rev. Dr. Ten Eyek and others made fervent appeals in behalf of the young men who are studying for the ministry and are without the necessary means for their support. The synod decided to grant them more. A public meeting was held this evening under the anspices of the Board of Foreign Missions. The board supports missions in China, India and Japan. Lost year they expended \$115,000. The board reported two large additions to the Neerbusch Hospital at Stoke, China, one of which is used as a refuge for persons suffering from

"THE ENSIGN" BROUGHT OUT IN ST. PAUL. St. Paul, June 8.—An enthusiastic reception was given William Haworth's new play "The Ensign," which was produced at the Grand to-night. It is a naval comedy drama in five acts, based on the Mason and Spidell incident in the Rebellion. It was acted by the New Litt stock company, a strong organization, including Louis James, Victory Bateman, Frank Losce, Harry Mainhall, and other well-known actors.





CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY THE BOARD OF

VISITORS. Instead of the bank losing a penny by me, I have only

CADETS DISPLAY A GREAT VARIETY OF AC-COMPLISHMENTS-SKETCHING, DRAWING WAR MAPS AND BUILDING A

West Point, June 8 (Special).-The Board of Visitors at its meeting to-night formally adopted the report of the sub-committee on appointments relative to an increase in the number of students at the academy. This report, as already hinted in The Tribune, calls attention to the constant deficiencies arising from the rejection of unqualified nominees and other casualthat was not common to everybody. I knew from Mr. ties and recommends the adoption of measures that will keep 500 calcts continously on the muster rolls. always said to me that its poverty was occasioned by lending money, I thought, to poorer people around the neighis urged; also local examinations at the different State Capitals under the supervision of army officers, the papers to be drawn up by the West Point Academic Board. This document, prepared by the sub-com-mittee, will of course be incorporated in the report of the entire Board of Visitors to the Secretary of War. and it is probable that the changes indicated will ultimately result. The Board also adopted at its morning meeting another sub-committee report, re mending the erection of improved quarters for the married officers and soldiers, new outbuildings, a thorough overhauling of the plumbing and the building of a post-house, or hospital for contagious diseases.

The commissariat, as is well known, is one of the best managed departments at the Academy. The Board this morning called before it Major William F. spurgin, the efficient commissary, to learn what imrevement he desired. prised to learn that he had no requests to mak. The cadets are well fed, at an average monthly cost of \$16 each. Lieutenant Edward E. Hardin, officer of field music, and Professor Arthur A. Clappe, were also in-terrogated as to the desirability of reforms in the academy band. The original forty pieces were cut academy band. The original forty pieces were cut down to twenty-four by the economical Congress of 1877. The musicians are of three classes, receiving respectively \$34, \$24 and \$17 a month. The Board will probably recommend that the number of pieces be increased to thirty, if not forty, and that the third class among the musicians be abolished. The Board to-day carefully inspected the Kinsley addition to the reservation, consisting of 225 acres to the south.

The variety of the cadets' attainments is surprising. Last week there were examinations in philosophy, law, chemistry and the modern languages. To-day two long rooms in the old academy building were filled with the drawings and sketches of the second and third classes. The drawing lessons, of course, are not intended to equip the students for portrait or landscape painting. But they do equip them for representing accurately the appearance of military weapons and buildings, designing machinery, and preparing topoexhibition is a foreshortened view of a Galling gun in dors. Then there are architectural plans of the new gymnasium and the new academy building, speaking was honored to the extent of giving over the National from plaster casts, copies in black and white from ests into foreign lands. Meissonier and Detaille, elaborate studies in geometrical perspective, and careful representation sof the famy," "demoralization of homes," and "degradation chant George H. Cameron, of the 4th Cavalry. The originals are mostly small magazine cuts, which are photographed, and then enlarged by the bromide efforts to ald the brewers and liquor men; that that graphical design of the reservation made in the field. roads, trees, hills and bindings, and are professor of intertration of war map masking. The professor of arrawing is Colonel Charles W. Larned. Few textnesses are used, the instructions being almost wholly be in the sex and demonstration. The exhibition is the test that will ever take place. The chall puncing, with its

of fecture and demonstration.
This exhibition is the issist that will ever take place in the present quarters. The old bunding, with its stone starways and square clock-tower, is one or the time-honored landmarks or West Point. But on June 15 masons will begin tearing it down to make room or the new building, with a Tribune tower, for which congress in loco made an appropriation. Rectard M. Hunt is the architect. One of the octagonal lowers of the library opposite is now being heightened to receive temporarity the Academy clock. The stonework of the new grammarum, behind the balancas, is aircarly approaching compretion. It is of gray cut stone, with two round towers. John Snechas, of New-Lordelle, is the contractor. The banking is to cost \$87,000. The United States is represented on the wark by Capitan (1990s). Well Derey, of the Engineers. The Sinthe contractor. The banking on the work by Captain thirds States is represented on the work by Captain teering McC. Derby, of the Engineers. The gymnasium will contain a large swimming tank. The material are all taught to swim, the lessons having luthered been given in the Hadson. Toward old Fort Chincol carpeniers have been busy laying down plank floors of the sammer encampment. The tents will be pitched on June 15.

The examining committees have been busy all day.

The examining committees have been busy all day calculating the standing of the cadets who have passed before them, and colonel wison's office floor has been strewn with the purchasent diplomas to be distributed next Friday. The first-class men began their final critical this afternoon, when they underwent another rigid medical examination, in what the Colonel calls their "birthday clothes," to prove that their physique has not become impaired with four years' streit and

has not become impaired what only year as second fleuchants.

A hundred active cadets of the first and second
A hundred active cadets of the first and second
A hundred active cadets of the first and second
Lasses showed 1,000 unmilitary spectators how easy
t is to throw a bridge across a fiver when one wants
o transport troops rapidly into an enemy's country,
the spot selected for the object lesson was a small
sight in a bend of the river under the high bank near
he hotel. The distance across it was 275 feet. At
filter shore was the boofmain of a plank gangway
in a trestle. At one end were piles of planks and
hick balks of timber. When the endets had been
harched down, some of them manned a large flatsottom pontoon with binnt ends capable of holding
intry-seven men. This they rowed around and
mehored bow and stern broadside on near the end of
he northern gangway. Ten of their comrades, with
alonaes off, at once came forward with five of the
alliss. To the end of each balk was hulled a wooden
deat. The balks were fixed in a row with the cleats
booked over the gunwale. The boatmen sat on the
calls and braced their feet; the men on the gangway
mished the boat out about ten feet; then the halks
corn lowered into place and lashed at the thither endther endets then came running out with planks which
vere laid flat beside each other on the supporting
belied with eleven pontoons in fifty-two minutee; not
asset time. The officers in charge were Captain George
Nett. Derby, Lieutenant Charles H. McKinstry and
dentenant F. W. Lucas.

The weather was delightful. The sun shone brightly
on the green hillside, and the red and white parasols

fast time. The officers in charge were Capitain George McC. Berby. Lieutenant Charles H. McKinstry and Lieutenant F. W. Lucas.

The weather was delightful. The sun shone brightly on the green hillside, and the red and white parasols and efittering uniforms and yawning camous that dotted it. Eliverward the ribbon of water between the misty hills was glossy and still, and accurately reflected the salls and cordage of a schooner that stool off the mouth of the bight.

General Butterfield came over to the post this afternoon from his place across the river at Cold spring. Another visitor was Colonel Floyd Jones, who is staying at Cranston's and who drove over to chat with Colonel Wilson and dine with Governor Buckner. Colonel Jones was a called to Washington by a telegram from the Secretary of the Navy Just as he had planned to visit the Point, expects to get here to-morrow. Senator Manderson and Congressman Burrows and their wives returned this afternoon from Mr. Morton's country seat at Ellerstie.

The cadets gave another hop to-night in the mess hall.

## MEETING OF THE ARMORY BOARD.

COLONEL CAVANAGH DISAPPOINTED ABOUT

All the members of the Armory Board, which now includes Mayor Grant, Public Works Commissioner Gilroy, President Barker, of the Tax Department; General Louis Fitzgerald and Colonel James Cavanagh, were present at the meeting yesterday. The last named member was greatly disappointed, when he nquired what procress had been made toward encarn that the Legislature had failed to authorize the condemnation of Hall Place. This is the small street in the rear of the armory which it was the purpose of the hoard to add to the site and take other property to the eastward of it. Without Hall Place the project of enlargement is impracticable. Colonei Cavanagh gave uttorance to his charm in several terse sentences and what he said was by no means complimentary to the law-making power of those who had charge of the measure at Albairy. The Mayor tried to soothe him with the information that it was the "defleck" that had played the mischief with his regimental aspirations, and then asked the Colonei of he could suggest any means of relief. The Colonei was unable to do so, but was somewhat placated when the subject was referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

Captain John P. L. O, architect of the 22d Regiment Armory, hald a letter of Christopher McNally, the contractor, before the Board in which he retracted his recent charges against the architect, accusing the latter of usurping the contractor's functions for the purpose of appropriating his commissions. The retraction, Captain Leo said, had been made after he had caused Mr. McNally's arrest for criminal libel. The architect then asked for a payment of \$1,200 on account. His application was laid over for examination, and a request of the contractor for an extension of time for completing his work was referred to Captain Leo.

Tax Commissioner liarker was elected secretary of ondemnation of Hall Place. This is the small street

Leo.

Tax Commissioner Barker was elected secretary of the Board in place of his predectage, ex-Commissioner Coleman. The Mayor, as president, and Mr. Barker as secretary, signed a contract which the Corporation Commised had prepared, to purchase property in West Fourteenths. In car Sixthave, belonging to the Wall estate for the new 0th Regiment Armory. A year's renewal of the lease of the 71st Regiment Armory at \$15,000 was agreed to.

NEW TRAIN TO CHICAGO VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Chicago Special, inaugurated June 7, is an important addition to the already superb service of the Pennsylvania Railroad from New York, leaving daily at 4 p. m., and arriving at Chicago 5:15 p. m. next day. It runs through without change of coach or sleeper.

MANTELS, OPEN FIREPLACES,



WM-H-JACKSON-& O UNION SQUARE (NORTH). COT. Broadway. Only concern in our line having its own foundries.
Buy of the maker. Established over 60 years.
No old stock. Everything made satisfactory.

SILLY ABUSE OF MR. BLAINE.

TEMPERANCE WOMEN UNDULY EXCITED.

THE SECRETARY "SCORED" FOR DIRECTING CONSULS TO FURNISH INFORMATION AS TO THE INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN BEER INTO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, June 8 .- The organization known as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been betrayed into a personal vindictiveness under the guise of a criticism of the present administration of the State Depart ment. This body held anniversary exercises in this city last night, and a large share of the programme ap pears to have been devoted to a violent abuse of Mr. Blaine. The Secretary of State, according to a local paper, "was roundly scored" by Mrs. Maggle B. Platte, one of the leaders of the W. C. T. U." sented at this meeting that Mr. Blaine appeared as " drummer for the beer trade" of the country, by address ing circular letters to United States Consuls requesting information as to the best means of introducing American beer into foreign countries, the cost of importation, means of keeping beer, kinds of refrigerators used, and all facts connected with the beer and malt trade. It was further asserted that the reports received, together with descriptive cuts, were printed in book form, but that the publication was not generally distributed. Pintte had "succeeded in getting hold of one of these books" and made it the basis of comparisons purposing to show the greater influence the liquor men had with the Government than that possessed by the temperane accountrements, for planning elevations of barrack- people. The endless pelitions, of which more for next Congress were last night started on their way, for a graphical maps in colors. The best drawing in the legislative inquiry into the liquor traffic had been, it was said, thrust aside, while a "simple request" from some of the leading maltsters and brewers of the countr ikenesses of mortars and revolvers, free-hand skotches Government to the extension of American Ilquor inter-

new-fangled machine guns. The copies for these are of human beings" were conjured up by the vocabulary prepared by an ingenious and accomplished instructor, of wrath, and while the large church "trembled with applause" Mrs. Platte read a memorial to the Govern process. One of the recent class studies was a topo- class of people were amply able to do their own correspondence, and the work was not in the line of The examples are colored to represent the river, the the duties of the honorable Secretary of state; that his roads, trees, hills and buildings, and are a practical action was an insult, and in the name of humanity and charity they protested against that Department performing any such work. If it continued the sun of this proud Nation would set in blood and woe and shame.

The red hand of devastation was stayed long enough to enable the meeting to adopt the memorial by rising vote, and then the tirade was opened against the Government in general for allowing the American flag to float over saloons. Other speakers followed The publication on which the W. C. T. U. has

placed an official condemnation is not a surreptitious from the Department of State. It was as widely distributed as the other publications known as "special consular reports," printed last year at the Government Printing Office. Volume I consists of five subjects as follows: Cotton textiles in foreign countries, files in Spanish America, carpet manufacture in foreign countries, malt and beer in Spanish America and fruit culture in foreign countries. The publica tions in each instance were suggested by business who were interested in the subjects. Thus the work on files was due to the fact that "some of the leading file manufacturers of the United States are desirous of extending their commercial relations to Mexico and Central and South facturers of the United States"; that on fruit culture was made up of reports on questions prepared by the California State Board of Horticulture. beer book comprises sixty-five pages, while the work beer book comprises sixty-live pages, while the work on cotton textiles was nearly 250 pages, and that on fruit culture over 500 pages. In the criticised book, moreover, there are no chaorats drawines of refrigerators and in no report is there anything more entertaining in the shape of illustration than tables of statistics. The reports were obtained on requests from "some of the leading mainters and brewers of the United States." The motive of the circular, which was addressed to the United States Consuls in Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies, was the enlargement of American trade and the consuls were invited to give information concerning every phase of the malt and beer business in those countries, so that the maltisters and brewers of this country might understand the requirements necessary to successful trade. The issuance of the circular covering this subject was in conformity with the plan of the Department for the dissemination of all information that could benefit, by extension to foreign fields, such manufacturs or commerce as were sanctioned by law at home. These, valuable publications are, as soon as printed, sent to fibraries throughout the country, to the newspaper editors and correspondents, and the bulk is distributed among the business men who are likely to be interested in the respective subjects treated. The only limit in the publication occurs when the subject is not calculated to interest a large number of people.

The malt and beer circular was sent out in December, 1880, by Assistant Secretary Wharton.

THE 4 1-2 PER CENT BOND EXTENSION. SECRETARY FOSTER SAID TO FAVOR A TWO PER CENT RATE, BUT A LOWER ONE

Washington, June 8.—Several offers for the extension of 4.1.2 per cent boads were received at the Treasury Department this morning. One was of \$600,000 at the The others were at any rate the Department decided on. They were all from Western banks.

Secretary Foster called on the President this morning and informed him of the result of his recent conference with the bankers and brokers of New-York and of their proffered willingness to take up the entire 41-2 per cent loan if extended at 2 per cent. No conclusion was reached at this conference as to the best course to be followed. The question will be

again considered at the Cabinet meeting to-mo There is a great conflict of opinion as to the future action of the Treasury Department with respect to this lean, but it is generally understood that Secretary Foster favors its extension at 2 per cent. He admitted as much this afternoon. He said that such a course would raise the credit of the Government and at the same time enable the National banks to increase their circulation, a thing greatly needed after the recent heavy shipmedts of gold. He said, however, that there were so many strong arguments in favor of an extension at a lower rate of interest that he really did not know but what it might finally be concluded to fix the rate at 1 per cent.

A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows that the 41-2 per cent bonds held by National hanks are geographically distributed as follows:

This shows that the Western banks, which are said to favor the 1 per cent rate, hold more than one-half of the entire amount owned by National banks and more than the banks of the New-England and Middle 2 per cent rate is the agreement of the Eastern bankers 2 per cent rate is the agreement of the Eastern bankers to purchase the entire outstanding loan of \$55,000,000 at that rate, while the Western bankers, known to favor the 1 per cent rate, have so far spoken only with respect to the bonds now held by them.

Washington, June 8.—Fourfu-class postmasters were to-day appointed as follows: Connectent—M. H. Crofey, Coventry; M. H. Tomlinson, Quaker Farms.

DISCONTINUANCE OF EXTRA FARE ON PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED EXPRESS.

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.

BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS ORGANIZE. The commissioners of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company met yesterday and organized at Tay lor's Hotel, in Jersey City. Allan L. McDermott was elected chalrman; Frederick F. Culver, secretary, and William Forster, treasurer. The other commissioners who attended the meeting were ex-Governor Rodman M. Price, Delos Culver, William D. Edwards, Thomas B. Decker, John Y. Dater, Cornellus Lydecker, Henry G. Herring, John Goldthorp, Judge John Hopper and R. Floyd Clarke. A letter from Governor Leon Abbett, which declared that the Governor declined to act as a member of the Board of Commissioners, was read, nd Allan L. McDermott was chosen in his place. Beside these members of the New-Jersey commission charles Swan, secretary and treasurer of the New York Bridge Company was present, representing the embers of his company.

The Commissioners decided to open books to re ceive subscriptions to the capital stock on July 20, at Taylor's Hotel. The books will remain open three days. One of the members of the commission told a reporter for The Tribune that capitalists were ready as soon as the books were open to subscribe the amount necessary to begin business with. He also said that when this was done the consolidation with the New-York Bridge Company would probably be effected.

NO CLEW TO BRISTOLL AND HIS FOUR BOYS. Where Lester L. Bristoll and his four boys are remains as great a mystery to his wife and the police as it was yesterday when the strange disappearance was told in The Tribune. The description furnished by Mrs. Bristoll and the missing man's father to the police is as follows: Age forty-four, eyes dark, dark ron-gray hair and beard, eyeglasses, wore a dark check suit, derby hat, high collar and a black scarf. It has been learned that Bristoll on May 27 drew from the Bleecker street Bank about \$400, all he had deposited there, and that two days before he left his home he received \$100, his month's salary, from the Delaware, Lackawarna and Western Railroad Company. The detectives have been diligently at work on the case, but have thus far discovered no elew. The police have sent out a general alarm all over the country and believe that it is impossible for the mystery to remain unsolved much longer.

After an illness of three weeks Charles Stier died resterday at his home, No. 96 Coles-st. He was orty-seven years old, and when but a boy came from Germany to this country. He became an active Republican, and served two terms in the Board of Aldermen and one term as Police Commissioner. A widow, three boys and three girls survive him.

ORANGE.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS IN THREE PLAYS. The entertainment of the Columbia College Dranatic Club in Music Hall last evening for the benefit of the Orange Memorial Hospital was a social suc ess. The stage decorations were effective, and the club gave a triple bill-"Fennell," by Jerome, "A Comical Countess," and "A Corsican Legacy," by Morton. The college boys had the assistance of Mrs. Bloodgood and Miss Eyting. After the close of the entertainment a dance was given in the upper hall. Among the patronesses of the affair were Mrs. Henry A. Alexander, Mrs. Henry B. Auchincloss, Mrs. Edmund B. Aymar, Mrs. John Burt, Mrs. John H. Bradley, Mrs. John Daliet, Mrs. S. Bayand Dodd, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. John S. Hawley, Mrs. Robert W. Hawkesworth, Mrs. Thomas S. Kingsman, Mrs. Otto Locke, Mrs. John S. Hawley, Mrs. Robert W. Hawkesworth, Mrs. Thomas S. Kingsman, Mrs. Otto Locke, Mrs. John Settet, Mrs. H. A. Potter, Mrs. A. H. Ryan, Mrs. J. McMarron, Mrs. E. Masters, Miss M. B. Marsh, Mrs. A. N. Martin, Mrs. T. L. Mayhew, Mrs. Renn Martin, Miss Ruth Marsh, Mrs. Jacob Merserenu, Miss May Nelson, Mrs. William Pierson, Mrs. James Pettit, Miss Annie Pierson, Mrs. W. H. Pomery, Mrs. J. L. Roberts, Mrs. S. O. Rollinson, Mrs. Charles A. Sterling, Miss Augustine Stone, Miss E. D. Shepard, Miss W. H. Steward, Miss H. Whittingham, Miss A. J. Woodworth, Miss M. B. Williams, Mrs. J. Walter Wood, Mrs. E. P. Woodward, Miss Kate Wiggin, Mrs. George Vall and Mrs. A. C. Vangasbeck. Alexander, Mrs. Henry B. Auchincloss, Mrs. Edmund

Alonzo Egbert, a burglar and desperado, was arrested resterday by two detectives and locked up. In his pockets was a quantity of silver spoons and forks. The police have reason to believe that Egbert had a and in a number of burglaries that have recently cen perpetrated in Newark and its vicinity. On anday afternoon four houses were broken into. , M. Young, of No. 209 North Sixthest, was robbed f a gold watch and chain and \$175 in money.

of a gold watch and chain and \$175 in money.

In the Orphans' Court yesterday application was made to set aside the inventory of the estate of Peter Breingnau, who committed suicide in April, 1884, by hanging. Breingnau was a partner in a coal bustless, and was found to be short \$2,000 in his accounts. His brother, who was administrator, has just filed an inventory saying that there is no estate. It was shown that when Breingnau died he had \$1,200 in bills, and also left an account of \$1,000 in bank. The latter money was drawn out to pay notes before the administrator was appointed. Judge Kirkputrick said that the payment of this money without instructions from an administrator made the bank liable for the money. out instructions from ar bank liable for the money.

RUTHERFORD.

Mayor Joseph P. Cooper yesterday returned to the borough clerk the ordinance granting a franchise to the Hackensack Water Company. He did not sign the ordinance. A scaled communication was also placed in the clerk's hands, and its contents will probably be made public at the regular meeting of the borough Cenneil next week. There is a wide-spread opinion that the Mayor has won a victory and that the ordinance will be killed.

DEATH OF WILLIAM ARNOLD.

William Arnold, a son of the late Richard Arnold, of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., died yesterday from heart disease at Babylon, L. I. He did not get up in the morning as usual. He complained of feeling tired and ill and fold his wife he thought he would lie in bed and rest. Mrs. Arnold left home in the forenoon, telling her husband to make himself as easy as possible. When she had completed her errand in the village she returned home. When she entered his bedroom she spoke to him, but there was no reply. occurred to her that probably he was asleep and she passed over to the bedside to arrange the bed clothing. nold was twenty-eight years old. On Sunday night he dined with his brother-in-law, Edward Cameron. He was in good spirits and frequently joked with his wife and brother-in-law. No doctor attended him, as he was not considered ill. He himself thought he was merely indisposed this morning. The coroner will hold as bronest this morning.

ANXIOUS SUBWAY COMMISSIONERS.

The members of the Board of Electrical Control are somewhat exercised over the important question of whether there will be any money to run their board during the extra year of life given it by the Legislature. Commissioners Hess, Moss and Storm all called on the Mayor yesterday and talked the matter over. Mr. storm said that he was troubled to know how the Subway department was to be continued after November 1, up to which time only it is covered by the Supply bill. The Commissioners, he thought could get along well enough but what were the expert engineer, clerks, and ofter sthordinates going to do, and where was the rest to come from? The next supply bill might make up the dedictory.

A DEFAULTER IN A NASHVILLE BANK.

Nashville, Tenn., June 8.—It was brought to light here to day that W. E. Michin, the individual bookkeeper at the American National Bank of this city, was a defaulter to the extent of about \$18,000. Michin left the city with his wife May 25. The bank will lose nothing, as Michin was bouded by a guarantee company.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL S P. M. TUESDAY.
Washington, June S.-For New-England, Eastern New-York, New-Jersey, Eastern Ponnsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, fair; warmer; southerly winds.
For Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida and Ala-

bunia, showers.
For Mississippi, Louisiana, Eastern Texas and Arkansas, fair and warmer.

For Tennessee and Kentucky, light showers.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania Western
New-York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, fair; warmer
For Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas
and Missouri, showers, warmer
For Colorado, fair weather; warmer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

EOU AS Morning Night. Inches 1934567891011 30.5

Tribune Office, June 9, 1 a. m.—Clear skies, a dry air, and a return of moderate summer warmth made yesterday's weather perfect. At midnight the hamidity was only .38. The temperature ranged between 34 and 82 degrees, the average (07) being 'a higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 9% higher than on Sunday. In and near this city to-day there will probably be generally fair weather, with stationary or slightly higher tomperatures

IN THE AIR.

the microbe of vellow fever, physicians and scientists have directed their efforts toward the discovery of the specie microbes of each discare. An examination of the ordina air shows it to be crowded with millions of these min beings, some of fantastic form, and some of no recogniable form whatever. In every breath of air one breath millions of them are drawn into the lungs and conveyed ; every part of the body by the blood which they meet th Worst smong them are the microbes of malaria. The presence of these tiny creatures in the system results in that peculiarly unpleasant disease which nearly every one has experienced. Headaches, blues, a weary feeling, less of sleep, change of appetite, and in the worst cases, chills and fever, are the symptoms. Now, the only way in which this maindy can be overcome is by attacking its cause. Chapman's Internal Divinfectant acts immediately, which is more than can be said of quinine, or any similar drugs, and is lasting in its effect, as it leaves the system in such a state as to prevent further ravages of this dis-case. Mr. David C. Johnson (of the arm of Appleby & Johnson), the well-known sportsman, who resides at 11 West 25th St., New York, was for years a terrible sufferer from maiarla, and the numerous so-called remedies that ho tried had little or no beneficial effect. He used the In-ternal Disinfectant, and has given the following as a trib

"I hereby certify that I have used Chapmen's Internal Disinfectant in my own family and smong my friends, and I unhesitatingly pronounce it a wonderful and unfailing The Internal Disinfectant can be obtained from drug

ute to its efficacy:

stores, or the Giote Cremical Co., of New-York, 120 Broadway (Equitable Building), will mail it for one dollar.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE NORTHWESTERN TANGLE. STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO CLEAR UP THE SITUA-TION WITHOUT A RATE WAR.

The attitude of the Canadian Pacific in regard to freight rates to the Northwest is a serious menace to the lines of the Trunk Line Association, and a rate was may be the outcome. Every effort will be made to avoid such a result, but both the Eric and the Lacks wanna roads will insist on some action by the Board of Presidents that will define the position of the West Shore in the controversy and prevent the demoralization of rates by outside lines. In the absence of such action within a reasonable time, either the Lackawanns or Eric may be expected to institute a cut in rates to

meet the Canadian Pacific's schedule. The New-York Central and Eric officials were in consultation for several hours yesterday over the Northwestern question. The Eric and at least the majority of the other lines interested would probably offer no further objection to the seven-cent differential granted to the West Shore-Canadian Pacific route by Commis stoner Goddard. The Canadian Pacific, however, ev nees sioner Goddard. The Canadian Pacific, nowever, evinces no desire to withdraw its rate of \$1.07 first-class to St. Paul. It is quite probable that the trunk lines will demand that the responsibility of the West Shore in the case be determined, and that that road be ordered to refuse through freight via the Canadian Pacific and the "Soo" lines. In view of the New-York Central's traffic alliance with the Canadian Pacific, such a solution of the problem would not be without its complications.

tions.

As most of the other routes have strong lake lines, their rates are below even the Canadian Pacific's rate of \$1.07. The lake-and-rail lines are entitled to a rate of \$1.01. An all-rail route is considered so much preferable by shippers, however, that a differential of nineteen cents is usually allowed to lake-and-rail lines. A call has been issued for a meeting of the Trunk Line Association, the Central Traffic Association, the lake-and-rail lines and the Canadian lines, to consider the possibility of straightening out the Northwestern tangle. No date for the meeting has been fixed.

TAKEN FROM THE RECEIVERS.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS ROAD TO BE TURNED OVER TO THE COMPANY.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 8.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Justice Brewer presiding, an order was entered in the case of the Mercantille Trust Company against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company and others, satisfying the decree of foreclosure heretofore entered in that case, and directing the receivers to turn over the railway and property of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas system to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company on July 1. There was no controversy over the During the receivership, which began November 1, 1888, the receivers have constructed seventy three miles of road, and have acquired by lease 141 miles. They have added in the way of improvements and new equipment about \$4,500,000. The reor-ganization of the company is now substantially com-The new bonded indebtedness bears interest pleted. at the rate of 4 per cent only, as against 6 and 7 per cent, which was paid on the old mortgage bone The earning capacity of the road at present is esti-mated in round numbers at \$9,000,000. It is stated here that the election of officers of the company by the recently elected Board will be held in New-York on Thursday next. It is believed that H. C. Cross, one of the receivers, will be elected president.

Chicago, June S.—The improvements recommended by the directors of the Chicago and Western Indiana Road and approved by the stockholders at the recent annual meeting, have already been begun. A petition was filed in the County Court to-day asking leave to condema several hundred feet of land between the Vincennes and Holland and Rock Island tracks. The road is to be double-tracked, besides having its switching facilities greatly increased. The estimated cost of the improvements contemplated is \$3,000,000.

A COMPROMISE ON LIVE STOCK RATES.

Chicago, June S.—The committee of general freight agents appeinted by the Western Freight Association to report on live stock rates in and cut of Sioux City held a meeting to-day for the purpose of preparing recommendations to be presented to the meeting to-morrow. The committee held a meeting in this city May 27, when representative the stock ablusces and packers were heard sentitive live stock shippers and packers were heard on the question of rates and the report drawn up to-day will embody the views of all parties at interest that have been heard. The report will recommend a compromise of the difference now existing between the railroads and their Stoux City patrons.

CHANGES IN THE ROCK ISLAND.

CHANGES IN THE ROCK ISLAND.

Chicago, June 8.—C. F. Wilson, for some time general master mechanic of the Rock Island Railroad, has been appointed superintendent of motive power and equipment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Verbryck. A. H. Monkhouse, assistant master mechanic and assistant master car-builder, has been transferred to Horton, Kan. John Black has been appointed for man of machinery and master mechanic in charge of the Illinois division at Chicago.

LAKE LINES GET THE BULK OF IT.
Chicago, June 8.—The lake lines continue to walk away
with the east-bound freight business to the discomfure
of the railroads. Last week they captured 87.810 tons of the railroads. Last week they captured 87.210 tons of the traffic, while the roads caught only 43.389 tons from Chicago to Eastern points. The shipments of four, grain and provisions by the roads in the Central Traffic Association from Chicago to the scaboard last week agregated 12.434 tons, against 14,928 the week previous, a decrease of 2,548 tons, and against 28,932 for the control of th Grand Trunk 13 per cent and the Baltimore and Onio 19

ATCHISON'S GROSS EARNINGS FOR MAY. Boston, June 8.—The approximate gress earnings of the Atchison for May, including the St. Louis and San Francisco system, were \$3,611,111, an increase of \$34,075.

DULUTH AND SOUTH SHORE DIRECTORS.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad, held on June 4 at Marquette, the following directors were elected: General Samuel Thomas, Calvin S. Brice, J. W. Sterling, Walter Watson, T. W. Pearsall and W. A. C. Ewan, of New-York: T. N. Finney, of Minneapelis; Sir George Stephen, Sir Donald Smith and W. C. Van Horne, of Montreal, and W. F. Elech, of Manuella. Fitch, of Marquette.

Speaks for Itself.

SSS

speak for it. The testimonials that have been given in its favor by people who have been cured by it would fill pages of a newspaper. No other medicine has been so thoroughly indersed by the public. Here is a sample of

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.

Rev. M. B. Wharton, poster of the First Bastist Church, Montgomery, Ala., writes: "I have seen Swift's Specific used, and have known many cases of the worst form of blood disease which have been cured by it. I know the proprietors to be gentiemen of the highest type, and of the utract reliability. I recommend it as a great blood remoif unequalied by anything that I know of."

Books on Blood and Skin diseases free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, CA.